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Read Jack Stachel's Article on the Recovery Act on Page 3

WEATHER—Fair and warmer!

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The Right to Revolution

TODAY the spokesmen and apologists of the American capitalist class celebrate in time-honored phrases the historic glories of the American Declaration of Independence.

But they will conceal behind the traditional bombast of this holiday the class background of that historic document, and their actual utterances will violate that "glorious liberty" about which they will mouth with such hypocrisy.

They will talk "liberty." But they will seek to bind the workers even more firmly to their slavery—which is slavery no less because it is wage slavery.

* * *

WHAT does Independence Day mean to the American workers? What does the Declaration of Independence mean to them?

The capitalist apologists who will read the Declaration of Independence will be uncomfortable in the performance. For it is so glaringly apparent that the "liberty" which it describes as the "inalienable right of the people" does not exist in the United States.

The toiling masses, the workers in the factories and mines, the many-millioned army of jobless workers, the farmers of Iowa and Wisconsin, the Negro people, still living throughout the country in the atmosphere of the slave market—to these laboring masses, the talk of "liberty" is a mockery.

The real revolutionary traditions of the American Revolution were betrayed by the American bourgeoisie almost immediately after the triumph against England. As in all bourgeois revolutions, the bourgeoisie climbed to power on the backs and with the revolutionary assistance of the poor farmers and small artisans. And, as in all bourgeois revolutions, it was necessary for the bourgeoisie to turn against their "lower class" allies, to prevent the revolution from going "too far," that is, against the bourgeoisie themselves.

That is the class meaning of the American Constitution, which only riveted upon the American farmers and workers heavier bondage to the landlords and merchant capitalism.

It was capitalist democracy which this bourgeois revolution established. And, in the words of Marx, the United States became "the classic land of the swindle of bourgeois democracy."

It must not be forgotten that whatever democratic rights are embodied in the Constitution were the result of a bitter struggle of the small farmers and artisans against the rich merchants and landlords. But even this meagre concession to the masses the capitalist ruling class has always trampled on.

It is only the Proletarian Revolution, through the dictatorship of the Proletariat, which can establish true democracy, which can destroy class domination and exploitation.

* * *

BUT the Declaration of Independence speaks of that which gives the present American capitalist rulers tremors of fear—**the right to violent revolution against oppression!**

The Declaration of Independence, representing the revolutionary aspects of the War for Independence, laid down the fundamental proposition, that the majority of the people, when they can no longer endure the yoke of their oppressors have

"the right, the duty, to throw off such a government and provide new guards for their future security."

The violent and forceful overthrow of oppression! This is the basic message of the Declaration, which has meaning for the workers and small farmers of America today.

This basic principle of that Declaration to which they offer such lip adoration, written in the fire of the Revolutionary War, the American bourgeoisie hates, and attempts to stifle with ruthless brutality.

* * *

TODAY, the American bourgeoisie, entering the fourth year of world crisis, can no longer even feed their own slaves, the workers. Today, Revolution is the living need of the suffering masses.

To this basic right of their own historic document, the American bourgeoisie can only give hypocritical support. **For the struggle of the oppressed workers and farmers is now directed against them, the capitalist exploiting oppressors.**

The American Revolution was a bourgeois fight to overthrow the rule of the feudal aristocracy over the rising capitalist class of America. To the oppressed small farmers and workers of America, it only changed the form of their slavery.

Only the workers and small farmers of America today, in the fourth year of the most catastrophic world crisis, can understand and truly embody the right to revolution which the Declaration of Independence proclaims as its fundamental proposition.

In the words of Lenin, in his famous 1918 message to the American workers:

"The best representatives of the American Proletariat—those representatives who have repeatedly given expression to the full solidarity with us, the Bolsheviki—are the expression of the revolutionary tradition in the life of the American people."

BUT today, to talk of the right to revolution without insisting on the necessity for **proletarian revolution** and the **revolutionary dictatorship of the proletariat is to knowingly betray the only vital meaning of the word.** For, the proletariat is the most revolutionary class in modern society. It alone can lead all the oppressed classes in their struggle against oppression. The revolutionary working class alone can continue the revolutionary traditions "in the life of the American people."

Though it is heir to the revolutionary traditions of America, **it draws its main inspiration from its own Revolution, the Proletarian Revolution, of the workers and peasants of the Soviet Union.**

The revolution of '76 overthrew the rule of foreign oppression, the monarchical rule of the English, only to put in its place the rule of the capitalist class. But the Workers' Revolution, the Proletarian Revolution, of the Soviet Union, laid the basis for the destruction of the rule of classes, and for the building of a classless Socialist Society.

The workers of America today, in recalling the revolutionary traditions, are preparing their own Proletarian Revolution. **It is the overthrow of all class oppression towards which they struggle,** as the leader of all the oppressed.

And this Revolution will make the American bourgeois revolution pale before the splendor of its achievement—the liberation of society from class domination.

The establishment of Soviet America—this will be the crown of the real revolution which is inevitably gathering force as capitalism plunges to its doom, as the working class, **under the leadership of the Communist Party, prepares for power.**

"Economy"--But for Whom?

ROOSEVELT'S government "economy" scheme is not the simple thing he would like to have it appear. It has many angles to it. First, it isn't economy at all. The initial deficit reported by the Roosevelt government is nearly $2,000,000,000, and if the money handed over to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation was added it would be over $3,000,000,000.

At the expense of the great mass of civil service workers, Roosevelt proceeds at a slashing pace to achieve the appearance of "economy." He cuts wages 10 per cent, and in some instances 20 per cent. Postmaster Farley, not exactly concerned with the health of the workers, makes thousands of poorly paid post office workers take long and enforced "vacations" without pay. This "economy" at the expense of the lower strata of civil service workers is one side of the Roosevelt policy.

* * *

OVER 20,000 Federal workers are fired, including civil service workers and non-civil service workers. Charity, Roosevelt believes, should begin at home, but not jobmaking—that is not for the former Hoover supporters. Many of the 20,000 who were fired were Hoover supporters. Tammany Hall-trained Postmaster Farley is on the job. Roosevelt has set up his own machinery in which fat, cushy jobs will be created to reward the troop of henchmen necessary to keep the Democratic Party's machinery intact for future elections.

But at first blush the firing of 20,000 Federal workers and the wholesale wage slashes give Roosevelt the talking point of "economy."

* * *

AT THE expense of the veterans and for the benefit of greater war expenditures real "economy" was achieved. Roosevelt can claim credit for the increased suicides among the 560,000 war vets whose allowances were cut to zero. Out of this triumph Roosevelt coined $275,000,000.

There is economy at the expense of the war vets, the civil service workers and other workers. But increased expenditures for the war munitions makers, the big trusts and the political henchmen of the Democratic Party, is the key to the Roosevelt "economy" program.

1,000 COAL MINERS ON STRIKE AT THE PITTSBURGH COAL

Demand More Than 10 Per Cent Raise Given, Strike Wave Spreads

PITTSBURGH, Pa., July 3.—Although United Mine Workers leaders attempted to stop their struggle, 1,000 miners of the number 3 mine of the Pittsburgh Terminal Coal Co. in Coverdale, Pa., went on strike today dissatisfied with the ten per cent increase in wages granted by the company. The company has an agreement with the United Mine Workers.

Every indication points to the fact that similar action may be taken by No. 4 and No. 8 of the Pittsburgh Terminal mines, where the miners have already taken a strike vote but were manouvered into waiting ten more days by U. M. W. A. officials who raised false hopes of benefits from the Recovery (Slavery) Act.

Rank and file miners of number 3 taking the lead have elected their committees for the conduct of the strike and have organized plans for spreading the strike and for mass picketing.

Strikers Ignore Van Bittner

In Scotts Run, West Virginia, a revolt is taking place among the rank and file in the locals of the UMWA. Although Van Bittner, UMWA official, is trying to hold back the strike wave, the miners are refusing to wait for promises and are voting to strike in local after local. Miners are calling for the leadership of the National Miners' Union throughout the field.

Four hundred miners of the Hammerville mine in Alleghany Valley struck for their own checkweighman, payment of dead work and immediate increase in wages.

The strike of the Lily mine near Brownsville, Pa., was betrayed by the UMWA leaders who succeeded in wresting control of the strike from the rank and file committee. They have returned at a 10 per cent increase even though the company itself offered a 20 per cent increase two weeks ago. The resentment is widespread against this betrayal.

The strikes of the Clyde Mines numbers 1, 2 and 3 were ended by the leaders of the UMWA who forced the strikers to return without any gains. The strike started when the miners elected committee was fired by the company which is trying to establish a company union in the mines. The only demand the UMWA leaders put forward was recognition of their union which was not accomplished. Here also the miners are now able to see that the UMWA was not interested in improving their conditions.

The Hunker mine which has been on strike for the past few weeks under the leadership of a united front strike committee guided by the National Miners Union ended in a victory for the miners.

Prepare for United Front Conference

The National Miners' Union has intensified its activity in all fields and is carrying on a campaign to expose the purposes of the Recovery (Slavery) Act and the role of the United Mine Workers officials.

Plans are being pushed for a successful united front conference called by the Miners' United Front Committee of West Penna. and Ohio for August 12 and 13 at 1524 Fifth Ave., Pittsburgh. Miners are urged to organise meetings in every mine and in every mining camp to elect delegates to the conference.

JURY HUNG IN "RIOT" CASE

SAN DIEGO.—A hung jury, ten to two for acquittal, was the result of the trial of William Gable, Sam Klapperman, Will Geer and Joe Klapperman, who were arrested here on National Youth Day on charges of "inciting to riot."

They were defended by Leo Gallagher, defense attorney of the International Labor Defense, who exposed the frame-up and showed that the police, and not the workers who had assembled to parade, were the real rioters.

Trade Relations Between U. S. and U.S.S.R. Start

Roosevelt Agrees to Granting Credits for Financing Purchases Here

Testifies to Growing Strength of Workers' Republic, Talk of Recognition

WASHINGTON, July 3.—The first direct trade negotiations between the Soviet government and the government of the United States took place here when Jase H. Jones, chairman of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, announced last night that President Roosevelt had approved the sale of $4,000,000 worth of cotton, on credit, to the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics.

The agreement provides for an immediate paying of 30 per cent of the cost of the cotton on shipment and the payment of the rest within one year.

The conclusion of this agreement for the sale to the Soviet Union of 60,000 to 80,000 bales of cotton through the Soviet trade agency here, the Amtorg Trading Co., followed repeated conversations between members of the American delegation in London, Morgenthau and Professor Moley and the Soviet Commissar of Foreign Affairs, Maxim Litvinoff.

Litvinoff repeatedly pointed out that the Soviet Union could purchase large amounts of the surplus products of the capitalist countries, provided credit arrangements were made, and offered an economic non-aggression pact to all of the capitalist powers. In his conversations with Moley, Litvinoff said that the Soviet Union was willing to purchase not only cotton but large quantities of metal, other raw materials, machinery and the like.

In 1930 Soviet trade with the United States reached the high figure of $130,000,000, but because of failure to obtain credit in this country it dropped to a few millions of dollars a year.

The new move of the Roosevelt government, following on the heels of the lifting of the British embargo on Soviet goods, re-establishing trade with the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics, is an added victory for the workers' republic. It testifies to the growing strength of the Soviet Union. As "Pravda," Soviet newspaper pointed out on the lifting of the British embargo, this by no means signifies a change of the basic policy of the capitalist powers in their attempt to overthrow the Soviet Union through war preparations. It signifies that in the present stage of the world economic crisis, the capitalist powers find that they need the Soviet markets.

The London conference uncovered the sharpening conflict, financially and commercially, of the leading capitalist powers leading to a new stage of economic warfare and struggle for markets. The Roosevelt government recognises that the policy of the Hoover regime towards the Soviet Union cannot stand up much longer in the face of the crisis and the growing pressure of the masses for recognition of the workers' republic.

Reports from Washington sources are to the effect that the sale of the cotton is the opening wedge for further trading with the Soviet Union, and the possible early diplomatic recognition of the U. S. S. R.

ARMED JAPANESE INVADES SOVIET OFFICE AT TOKIO

TOKIO, July 3.—Armed with a long sword, the president of a Japanese reactionary patriotic society invaded the office of the Soviet commercial attache Kotchetoff, in the heart of Tokio this morning, smashed windows and furniture and threatened the attache and his staff, adding another to the long list of recent Japanese provocations against the Soviet Union.

The rowdy told police he was Hajime Suritate, thirty years old, head of the Kakumeiso patriotic society. He said he had made the attack because he was indignant over the recent alleged killing of three Japanese fishermen in Kamchatka. The Japanese authorities have been circulating false stories that the fishermen were "murdered by a G.P.U. patrol" although the Soviet government has pointed out that no such patrol exists in Kamchatka.

While the Soviet authorities were investigating the report of the slaying of the fishermen, a Japanese warship entered Soviet waters without permission, in violation of international law to make its own unauthorized investigation. The Soviet government has protested vigorously against this provocative action, which occurred while Soviet representatives at Tokio were seeking, in conferences with representatives of Japan and Manchukuo to achieve a peaceful settlement of the Chinese Eastern Railway question in Manchuria.

Following the "patriot's" attack today, a Japanese Foreign Office representative was sent to the Soviet Embassy to express the regrets of the government.

RUMANIA TO SIGN NON-AGGRESSION PACT WITH USSR

LONDON, July 3.—Another victory for the Soviet peace policy was gained when Maxim Litvinoff was able during the recesses of the London Economic Conference to arrange for a non-aggression pact with Rumania, which five other countries joined. While the U. S. S. R. has signed non-aggression pacts previously with Poland, Estonia, Latvia and Finland, the Rumanian government, the keystone to the Western anti-Soviet war alliance, remained outside.

The fascist delegates of Germany did all in their power to prevent the drawing up of this non-aggression pact.

The new pact includes not only Rumania, but will be signed by Poland, Estonia, Latvia, Finland and Turkey. The pact will define an aggressor state in the manner Litvinoff sought to have included at the Geneva Conference, but which all of the imperialist powers refused to agree to.

Hitler Firm in Cuba Gets Window Broken

HAVANA, Cuba.—An illegal demonstration was led here by the Young Communist League of Cuba in front of the Agency of the Bayer Company in protest against a circular issued by the firm which praised Hitler for his war against "Communist slum." Scores of workers gathered in front of the building and speeches were made and anti-fascist leaflets distributed.

This heroic action of the Y. C. L. in the face of the reign of terror now going on in Cuba is part of the preparations for the July 7, the day of anti-fascist struggle and in solidarity with the Anti-Fascist Youth Congress in Paris.

2800 NEW BEDFORD TEXTILE WORK'RS FORCE PAY RAISE

Strikes Led by United Front Mill Committees

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., July 3.—Twenty-eight hundred weavers of the Hathaway, Butler, Potomska and Gosnold mills ended their strike today with a partial victory. The textile bosses promised a raise amounting to about 23 per cent and a reduction in the number of machines in some cases. Although Batty who had hastened from Washington to halt the strike and Binns, head of the Weavers' Union here, ordered the strikers on Saturday to return to the mills, the strikers, massed at the gates today and refused to enter until the raise was announced. Strikers booed down all statements of the officials promising them improvements "in a couple of weeks when the textile code under the Recovery (Slavery) Act goes into effect."

The strikes at the four mills were called by the united front committees in the mills as a result of the agitation of the National Textile Workers' Union. The strikes were departmental but plans were under way to call out the entire mills.

Militancy Defeats U. T. W. Heads

That the United Textile Workers have little influence among the workers is clear from the fact that only 30 workers appeared at a strike meeting called by Batty on his arrival from Washington. The National Textile Workers' Union is urging the workers to join the union to protect their gains and prepare to struggle for more improvements in their conditions. The N. T. W. is also exposing the A. F. of L. officials, Batty and Binns who tried to settle the strike at the expense of the workers and for the benefit of the mill owners. Only the militant determination of the workers forced the partial gains won.

TO DEMONSTRATE AGAINST SLAVERY CODE TOMORROW

Rally at Union Square to Protest Attack on Fur Union

NEW YORK.—Tomorrow morning, July 5th, the workers of downtown and midtown New York will demonstrate their protest against the Roosevelt slave program, and in support of the battling fur workers at Union Square. The demonstration is called for 11 o'clock sharp.

M. J. Olgin, editor of the Morning Freiheit, will be the principal speaker. One of the leaders of the Needle Trades Workers' Industrial Union, as well as G. Siskind, organizer of Section 2 of the Communist Party, will speak. Joe Brandt, organizer of Section 1 of the C. P., will be chairman.

In their call to the workers, the two section committees of the Communist Party point out that the forces directing the war for the destruction of the fur union, and for the smashing of the standards of the fur workers, is the federal government itself. This war of the A. F. of L. and socialist leaders, the Tammany police, and McGrady, one of the directors of the Industrial Recovery (Slavery) Act, shows the direct application of this slavery act to the fur workers.

The Communist Party calls upon all workers to rally at Union Square Wednesday at 11 a.m. The fight of the fur workers is the concern of all workers. A victory of the fur workers will deal a smashing blow at the Industrial Slavery Act. It will strengthen the fight for defense of the trade unions and conditions of all workers.

International Labor Defense calls on all members of its branches to turn out tomorrow at Union Square at 11 a.m.

ROOSEVELT MESSAGE TO LONDON IS DECLARATION OF OPEN ECONOMIC WAR

Demagogic Appeal Is Addressed to American People to Back Inflation Drive

Rush for Armaments Goes Hand in Hand With Bitter Struggle for World Markets

BULLETIN

LONDON, July 3.—Following on the heels of the Roosevelt declaration against currency stabilization, it is declared here that the London Economic Conference will probably adjourn tonight.

* * *

WASHINGTON, July 3.—A sharp and bitterly worded message from President Roosevelt, on behalf of Wall Street, directed against the bloc of the European imperialist powers, made public here today, emphasizes as no other action at the London Economic Conference the deep rift of all of the capitalist robber powers in their struggle for world markets.

The Roosevelt message which fell on the conference like a bombshell is phrased to prepare the American masses for war in support of the American capitalists policy of inflation, through which Roosevelt and his capitalist supporters hope to win greater markets at the expense of Wall Street's rivals.

The message came after a long and heated struggle in London in which the gold standard powers, backed by Great Britain, sought to get Roosevelt to agree to a policy of stabilization of currency.

Roosevelt's declaration clearly laid down the line of American capitalism of higher prices at home, an undermining of world currency stabilization, and a no-quarter fight for markets, dumping and other measures directly leading to armed struggles.

Demagogic Appeal

The message itself which is addressed as much to the American people in order to win them on demagogic appeals to the economic war policy of the Roosevelt regime, says that Roosevelt **"would regard it as a catastrophe amounting to a world tragedy if the great conference of nations called to bring about a more real and permanent financial stability and a greater prosperity to the masses of all nations should in advance of any serious efforts to consider these broader problems allow itself to be diverted by the proposal of a purely artificial and temporary experiment affecting the monetary exchange of a few nations only."**

Will Continue Inflation.

This is a threat to France and the other gold powers, backed by Great Britain, Wall Street's chief competitor for world economic and financial domination that the Roosevelt regime will proceed without let-up of its policy of inflation, higher prices at home, and lower prices on the world market in terms of gold exchange, to, undermine the markets of its competitors.

He goes on to stir up the hatred of the masses to the point of a war spirit by saying: "The world will not long be lulled by the specious policy of achieving a temporary and probably an artificial stability in foreign exchange on the part of a few large countries only."

War Debt Attack

The attack is then directed against France and other nations that defaulted on the war debts to the United States and hits directly at armaments by saying:

"When the world works out concerted policies in the majority of nations to produce balanced budgets and living within their means, then we can properly discuss a better distribution of the world's gold and silver supply to act as a reserve base of national currencies."

By this section of his message Roosevelt touches directly on the question of armaments for war. He wants Wall Street's competitors like England and France to cut down on their armaments to give the United States supremacy in this regard in the struggle for markets. Then he says, Wall Street will be willing to talk about gold questions, and not until then—when it has the military force to put over its policy.

In the concluding part of his declaration Roosevelt returns to the question of markets, the central theme of the London Economic Conference.

"Restoration of world trade is an important partner both in the means and the result," he says. "Here also

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 4)

Seek to Compel Scottsboro Bail

NEW YORK.—General George W. Chamlee, chief Scottsboro defense counsel, of Chattanooga, is taking legal steps to force Judge James E. Horton to set a date for the hearing on the writ of habeas corpus to demand that the Scottsboro boys be set free on bond. Information was reserved here by the International Labor Defense that the hearing would be held yesterday, but Horton set no date for it.

William L. Patterson, national secretary of the I.L.D., yesterday announced the opening of a special campaign to raise funds to meet the bail of the nine boys.

"Bond will only be set by Judge Horton on the basis of mass protest and demand for the freedom of the Scottsboro boys," Patterson said.

"Judge Horton has been forced to admit the innocence of the Scottsboro boys, but he did not set them free. Only the mass pressure that forced this partial concession on the part of Judge Horton can bring the boys their freedom.

"Funds for this purpose should be sent to the national office of the International Labor Defense, Room 430, 80 E. 11th St., and marked 'Scottsboro Bond Fund.'"

2 Freed in Bethlehem in "Assault" Arrest

BETHLEHEM, Pa.—John Santos, organizer for the Hungarian Branch of the International Workers' Order, and Joseph Herman, a farmer active in the organization, have been acquitted of charges of assault and battery placed against them last December as a result of a disturbance caused by stool-pigeons attending a December 25th party and celebration.

Police began a policy of terrorization as a result of the affair, opened workers' mail, and made raids every few days. The International Labor Defense, through Attorney Waldbaum, defended the workers and won a complete acquittal.

NEWS FLASH

RECKLINGHAUSEN, Germany, July 3.—Five workers were killed and ten seriously injured today in a surface explosion at the Blumenthal coal mine.

500 Jobless Get Poisoned Food in Los Angeles Flop House

Man Dies of Hunger in Omaha; Lack of Medical Aid Kills Spokane Baby; Need Unemployment Insurance Against 'New Deal' of Misery

LOS ANGELES, Calif., July 3.—Five hundred jobless workers living in the "Tavern" flop house were poisoned from food served them in the dining room. It is reported that three died in the county hospital from the food which they had eaten Saturday.

When the next shift of workers refused to eat the poisoned "Spanish rice" salad, the supervisor told them that the salad was fresh and ate some himself, getting violently sick. All Saturday night about 30 men were taken to the hospital. Four doctors remained giving the rest of the workers castor oil.

Call Protest Meet

On Monday the Relief Workers Protective Union, Local 3 called a mass meeting electing committees to protest to the Welfare Bureau. They won their demand of better food and an investigation of the rotten conditions prevailing in the "Tavern." Hundreds of workers joined the union to carry on the struggle for cash relief and work.

Run by Fakers

The "Tavern" is a private venture of a group of fakers, where the county sends all unemployed workers forced to slave on the river bottom for their meals and room. The county pays to the tavern ten cents for every meal given to the unemployed workers.

Unemployed workers have to slave five half days on the river bottom for the privileges of getting the rotten slop and a place to sleep. Those refusing this forced labor are told to get out and starve. One worker with an artificial leg, unable to walk the three and half miles to the river bottom was turned out.

Local No. 6 of the Relief Workers Protective Union mobilized a delegation of unemployed workers and forced the County Welfare last Friday to grant relief to fifteen cases brought to them.

The Welfare had to pay the gas and light bill of one worker with a family of five small children living in a garage on Date Ave. in Alhambra.

* * *

SPOKANE, Wash.—The one year old child of an unemployed worker, Fred Webb, died from pneumonia at the Sacred Heart Hospital after they refused to send an ambulance for the baby and after two county doctors refused aid.

Webb called Dr. Lain at two o'clock beseeching him to do something for his child who was tossing around in his crib with a high fever. Dr. Lain told the harassed father that he had a meeting to attend.

Then Webb managed to get Dr. Finnley down to examine the child and when this doctor discovered he was getting aid from the R. F. C. he refused to do anything, and said, the child had better be taken to the hospital inside an hour.

Then Webb desperately called up all the hospitals in town including the Police Department and the Emergency Hospital, begging them to send down some means of transportation to get the baby into a hospital. Finally a neighbor managed to get a car. The child was rushed to the hospital at 7 o'clock where it soon died.

* * *

OMAHA, Neb. "If this had been done a couple of weeks ago, my papa would still be alive," said a little orphan girl of 12, when charity officials rushed food to her house after the father, Fred Fritz died of starvation.

The family has been living in a condemned house, which Fritz had fixed himself. It has no lights or any plumbing. Some discarded furniture was given to them by the Salvation Army.

The relief organization at first refused any relief to the Fritz family. They claimed that the family did not live in Omaha for a sufficient length of time. After considerable red tape he was given the usual ration of $1.50 every ten days.

After seeking work all day last Wednesday Fritz returned home despondent each day after a hopeless search. He did not have anything to eat for three days. He sat down and told his wife "I am just too undernourished and a little later died.

His body had not yet cooled, when charity officials rushed in with food for the wife and 12 year old girl. What the Community Chest would not do for the living they are contributing to the dead. They agreed to pay for the funeral of Fred Fritz, whom they helped to starve to death.

Fight "New Deal"

The poisoning of 500 jobless workers in Los Angeles, the tragic death by starvation of Fred Fritz in Omaha are examples of the "New Deal" for the jobless in every community throughout the country.

These reports only bring out the vital need for Unemployment Insurance. In the fight for relief in every city the endorsement of the Workers' Unemployment Insurance Bills should be brought forward as a primary need. Adopt resolutions at all meetings and organizations to be sent to President Roosevelt demanding that he call a special session of Congress to adopt the Workers' Unemployment Insurance Bill.

Spokane Unemployed Stop Discrimination

SPOKANE, Wash.—Unemployed workers in this city refuse to accept discrimination of single Negro workers from receiving relief. When one Negro worker was given a ticket to the soup line and forced to walk five miles from his home to get the food, a committee went with him to the Zone Headquarters to protest such discrimination. The Welfare Board fears the rising militancy of the workers.

Nearly Half Found Jobless in Survey of 400 New York Homes

85 FAMILIES HAD NO INCOME, MANY LACK FURNITURE

Evictions Growing as Unemployed Army Is Increased

Interview With "Daily Worker" Reporter Discloses Conditions in Harlem

By PASCUAL.

NEW YORK.—Nearly half, or 46.5 per cent of the family breadwinners in nine typical blocks selected at random from wage earners' districts in New York City were found to be totally unemployed, a survey just made public reveals. The study, embracing 419 families in 400 apartments in 63 tenements, was made for the Labor Research Association by members of the Pen and Hammer organization under the direction of Lillian Zahn of the research staff of the Encyclopedia of the Social Sciences. Upper and lower East and West Side blocks, those of Negroes in Harlem and Latin-American quarters were investigated.

Some 85 households reported no income at all, while wage reductions up to 50 per cent were found in the less than one-fifth of total households in which all breadwinners were employed.

Crowded Homes

Some 56 householders admitted having to cash or surrender insurance policies, while 42 were forced to pawn valuables, such as jewelry and clothing, in order to pay rent and buy food. In 85 households from one to five lodgers had been taken in, with the greatest proportion in the Harlem block occupied by Negroes.

Less than one-third of the 400 apartments investigated reported rent reductions since 1929, the decreases ranging from $1 to $9 a month. Seven families, on the other hand, told of recent increases of $1 a month to pay for minor installations such as water and baths.

Slum Houses 100 Years Old

Of the 63 tenement houses studied, 82.5 per cent proved to be of the old law type, built before 1901. Many of these buildings were from 60 to 100 years old.

More than 100 slum parcels, particularly in the lower East Side, are owned by estates of such prominent millionaires as the Astors, Goelets and the Wendells. A big property-holder also is Congressman Hamilton Fish, Jr., who achieved notoriety for his red-baiting activities. These absentee landlords, interested only in extracting profit from tenants, make little effort at furnishing improvements. Thus almost one-fourth of the apartments studied were without baths while in 46.2 per cent the bath was located in the kitchen washtub.

Cite Typical Cases

Pitiful tales were recorded by investigators. The rooms of one unemployed Irish-American teamster with four children were found to be bare of furniture—taken back a few weeks earlier by the company for non-payment. The father, unemployed for more than three years, was expected to feed, clothe and house six persons on the $40 a month from the city relief job. Faced with the alternative of buying food, or paying electric, gas, coal and rent bills, he chose the former. The family faced eviction in three days.

Still another family, whose total income averaged $9, including a daughter's $5 a week as a millinery finisher, was ineligible for relief. Two children of school age were forced to remain at home for lack of shoes. The parents occupied the sole bed in the apartment, four of the family expected to lose any time for non-payment—and these other children slept on the floor with old quilting and rags as covers.

They have received one rent check in 5 months. At the Relief Bureau he was told they had no job that would enable him to take care of such a large family. "What I am going to do with my kids?" he asked. He owes three months rent and is being threatened with a dispossess.

$15 for 7 People.

In John Costa's apartment across the hall a dispossess has already been served. The stark reality of his situation made him answer the question on Unemployment Insurance in this manner: "Where I'm go? They put my (motioning toward the furniture) things in a street; who help me? what I do?" He paused a moment rubbing the side of his head: "I don't know; think this insurance help me a lot."

Costa pointed out he had a family of 7 to provide for from the $18 he receives every two weeks, working in the park. He was down with fever three days last week and was docked for it. His wife has to spend $1.40 weekly for the children's milk. Borden's milk bill of $6 was paid instead of paying on the rent, with the realut he received a dispossess.

These are only a few expressions of the way Negro and white oppressed workers are reacting to the need of Unemployment Insurance and all other forms of Social Insurance.

Labor Defender, I.L.D. Organ, Increases Size, Cuts Its Price in Half

NEW YORK.—The Labor Defender, working class pictorial magazine and organ of the International Labor Defense, will cut the price per copy from 10 to 5 cents, beginning with the July issue, and at the same time increase in size by four pages, it was announced today. Yearly subscriptions are cut from $1 to 50 cents and present subscriptions extended.

The July issue includes a call from Angelo Herndon, Negro leader of the unemployed, in Fulton Tower Jail, to all American workers, Negro and white, to fight the Nazi terror by fighting against capitalist terror here at home.

Another article describes the Reichstag fire and the frame-up of the Communist leaders of Germany. The last message of Clara Zetkin.

cism, is printed in full.

The National Recovery Bill is discussed in an article by Margaret Cowl

NEWS BRIEFS

Japanese Die in Drill

TOKIO, July 3.—Seven soldiers died and more than a hundred others were injured over the week-end—victims of the Japanese army's cruel training methods. They were felled during maneuvers of the First Division on the plains at the foot of Mount Fiji, in temperature of 90 degrees Fahrenheit, accompanied by high humidity.

* * *

Pope Solves Farm Problem!

VATICAN CITY, July 3.—A solution of the problems of American agriculture "by the application of Roman Catholic principles" was proposed in a statement presented to Pope Pius XI today by Archbishop McNicholas of Cincinnati and by 8 other American bishops. "Cultivation in this manner: "not of crops but "of a spirit of neighborliness and better social life among farmers" was proposed.

* * *

No Depression Here.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 3.—Colt Patent Fire Arms Manufacturing Company has received a contract from the War Department for machine guns, the order amounting to $300,000, it was announced yesterday.

* * *

What About "Forced Labor" Now?

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 3.—All war and peace time mobilization records were smashed by the War Department in placing 250,000 young unemployed in the "Conservation Corps" camps by July 1, according to Robert Fechner, director of emergency work, who said: "Workers were taken from every township in the nation and are located in 1300 camps throughout the country."

* * *

5 Die at Kentucky Polls.

PRESTONBURG, Ky., July 3.—A gun fight at the head of Prater Creek was ranked as Kentucky's worst shooting in recent years today as the death toll mounted to five, with three wounded, one critically. The shooting took place across a table in a voting booth crowded for the school trustee election.

* * *

Altitude Record for Youth.

NEW YORK, July 3.—A new junior altitude record was claimed today by Al K. Hall, Jr., of Brooklyn after a flight in which he said the altimeter registered 16,800 feet. The instrument will be sent to Washington for official calibration. Hall was up nearly three hours.

* * *

Democrats Cash In.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 3.—The tide of Democratic job-giving will swell within a day or two as President Roosevelt returns to a White House desk filled with recommendations from his aids. Farley, the ex-Tammany boxing commissioner, now a cabinet member, has been the chief patronage dispenser. He just completed a list of about 1,000 new appointees for jobs ranging from postmasters to U. S. attorneys.

Workers Meet on Relief Ordinance

NEW YORK.—Leading the way in bringing before the unemployed the Workers' Relief Ordinance for New York City, adopted at a united front conference on June 3, workers of the Bronx have arranged three meetings for this week to discuss, amend and endorse the Ordinance. The Workers' Ordinance calls for the adoption of immediate relief laws by the city until federal unemployment insurance is enacted.

The first of these meetings will be held tomorrow, Wednesday, night at the Charles Street Neighborhood Center, 1447 Charlotte Street, Bronx, with Lawrence Barron as speaker.

The second meeting will be held Thursday night at the Franklin Avenue Workers Center, 1400 Boston Road, with Morris Sussman speaking. Another meet will be held Friday night by the Claremont Parkway Block Committee, at 450 West 171st Street in the Neighborhood Center.

CAN'T GET JURY FOR STRIKERS

JAMESTOWN, Tenn. — Because public opinion is so firmly on the side of the strikers, selection of a jury proved difficult when the trial of seven strikers charged with shooting two scabs May 29 in Wilder, Tenn. began. The court adjourned after a day in vain search of a juryman unconvinced of the miners' innocence.

The Soviet Union and the Capitalist World

CHICAGO, July 3.—The vast superiority of the Soviet method of the collective organization of scientific work, opening up the possibilities of such rapid advance in the U.S.S.R. as to make the capitalist world appear as in a Dark Age, was described by A. P. M. Fleming, official of the Metropolitan-Vickers Electric Co., to a group of scientists here Friday night.

The Metropolitan-Vickers was the organization used by the British to plant their spies and wreckers and to collect information on industrial advances of the Soviet Union. Fleming's information which startled many of his hearers told not only of the scientific superiority of the Soviet Union but held out the broadest vistas for the rapid economic advances, while the capitalist world floundered in its crisis.

The Advantage of the U.S.S.R.

A gigantic struggle of brains was going on in the world, Fleming declared, in which the collective brain power of the Soviet Union was pitted against the individual, scattered intellects of the capitalist world. The Soviet Union, he asserted, has one great advantage over the other countries. In that country the individual brain, like the rest of individualism, has become merged into one colossal entity, a giant intellect functioning as a single organism.

What Fleming failed to point out was that this was not done at the expense of the individual development, but along with it and based on the higher development of the individual, and on the basis of collective organization, reaching what he calls the "colossal entity."

The Metro-Vickers representative, however, did not concern himself alone with pointing out this fact. He said the capitalist countries would have to organize their scientists to meet the challenge. He said a gigantic intellectual battle would result. But as every worker knows this battle will not be relegated to the columns of scientific journals, but will be connected with the struggles of the imperialist powers to attempt to overthrow the U.S.S.R.—using their men of science for more potent destructive work than spilling ink.

Mr. Fleming brought out two facts which are troubling the capitalist world:

"1. The social-economic problem of unemployment, which is worldwide in all countries except the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics.

"2. The imminence of the challenge of industry as planned under the communal system of the U.S.S.R. to that planned on the individualistic and competitive system of other countries."

He pointed out that the Soviet Union contained every resource necessary for the complete building up of socialism, saying:

"Within its borders it contains most of the natural resources required by man, and its government aims at developing these for the benefit of its own people with a view to making the standard of living as high as, if not higher than that of other countries."

Besides, added Fleming, "The Soviet government looks to science to play a most important part in its industrial and economic activities."

"Should the standard of living be raised to the same, or to higher level than those of other countries, and as may in time reasonably happen, hours of labor shortened, there would be a considerable degree of labor unrest in other countries."

Police Beat and Arrest Editor of Harlem Liberator

Cyril Briggs, Negro Leader, Victim of Discrimination

NEW YORK.—Pouncing on Cyril Briggs, Negro editor-in-chief of the Harlem Liberator, Harlem revolutionary weekly, while he was walking to his home in Harlem late Sunday night, police beat him, broke his glasses, then arrested him on a "disorderly conduct" charge.

At a court hearing Monday morning, Briggs was released in custody of the New York District International Labor Defense attorney who defended him, until tomorrow, Wednesday, morning, July 5, at 9:30 a.m. when he will stand trial on the framed-up charge of disorderly conduct.

At the hearing Briggs and the I. L. D. attorney charged that race discrimination was at the root of the attack by the white cops.

Negro and white workers are called upon to crowd the court at 170 East 121st Street Wednesday morning to force the release of Briggs, who was attacked and arrested solely because he is a Negro and active in the struggle of Negro and white workers against boss oppression, said the I. L. D. yesterday.

* * *

LANDLORD TRIES TO FRAME JOBLESS; I.L.D. TO AID THEM

NEW YORK.—Arthur Siroreza and Joseph Rodriguez, two jobless Spanish workers, will be defended by the New York District International Labor Defense, when they come up for trial in the court at 170 East 121st Street tomorrow, Wednesday morning, on charges of assault and robbery framed against them by Hyman Rubin, a landlord, after he tried to collect rent not due him at the point of a gun.

Investigation by the I. L. D. disclosed that the landlord always carried a gun with him when going to the tenants at 61 East 110th Street for rent. He met Siroreza in the hallway July 1, and when this tenant claimed his rent was not due yet, Rubin made a move to draw his gun from his hip pocket. Several other workers, including Rodriguez, coming to the assistance of Siroreza, the landlord dropped his gun and fled upstairs.

When Siroreza and Rodriguez came to the police station with the gun and explained what had occurred, they were arrested. The landlord now claims that the workers pulled the gun on him and took $50 from him.

After investigation, the I. L. D. stated today in its announcement that it will defend the workers that the landlord's charges are pure fabrications.

TONE, BETRAYER, AIDS PERKINS

NEW HAVEN, Conn., July 3.—Joseph M. Tone, commissioner of labor for Connecticut, will in all probability be appointed as assistant secretary of labor to Miss Frances Perkins. Miss Perkins has gone over Tone's record from the time he was a machinist organizer to date and is very enthusiastic over the work he has done.

EDITOR OF "PITTSBURGH COURIER" MADE ASSISTANT ATTORNEY-GENERAL

Roosevelt Rewards Vann for Activity in Attacking Scottsboro Defense

THE SERVICES VANN RENDERED

"Everybody feels that something should be done to close the Scottsboro chapter satisfactorily and definitely. In our opinion, the case has reached the stage of exaggeration. There has been too much publicity; too much sectional recrimination; too much racial emphasis, and too much personal feeling . . .

* * *

"The judge (Horton) was more than fair, and we venture the assertion that it would be the triumph of his judicial career to see these cases disposed of in his state, and in his court in a way satisfactory to the fair-minded people of America . . .

* * *

"The Scottsboro case was lost when intimidating telegrams were sent to Alabama . . .

* * *

"The prosecution went into the courts to defend what it considered the traditions of Alabama . . . and not to prosecute nine Negroes . . . Racial prejudices were injected to the detriment of the boys on trial . . .

—PITTSBURGH COURIER, April 22, 1933.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—For his services in helping to elect to the Presidency Franklin D. Roosevelt, who wrote the Haitian constitution and imposed a reign by United States marines on the black republic, Robert L. Vann, editor of the Pittsburgh Courier, Negro weekly, will be made special assistant attorney general in the department of justice, it is announced here.

On Roosevelt "Honor Role"

In making the announcement, it was said that Roosevelt credited Vann's selling out of the Courier to the Democratic Party, with "much responsibility for the tremendous switch of Negro voters in Pennsylvania, Ohio, West Virginia and Maryland last November."

Vann has consistently fought against every aspect of the national liberation struggles of the Negro people. He has carried on an especially vicious fight against the International Labor Defense and the Scottsboro defense. He came to the rescue of the Southern lynchers following the second conviction of Haywood Patterson last April, with praise for Judge Horton, presiding legal lyncher, and an attack upon the I. L. D. His main guns were turned immediately on the recent Scottsboro March to Washington.

Speaks for N. A. A. C. P.

The Courier has long been known as the unofficial organ of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People leadership, and the official organ of the democratic lynch party of the South among Negroes.

A striking similarity between the demands put forward by the Courier in the Scottsboro case, and those of the Southern lynch-press, was noted throughout the campaign. Recently, it launched a vicious attack upon Ruby Bates, the white Southern girl who was chief witness for the Scottsboro defense when she came forward to repudiate her former charge of "rape" against the Scottsboro boys.

Stage and Screen

Beethoven's Ninth Symphony At Stadium Thursday and Friday

Besthoven's Ninth Symphony will be performed at the Stadium on Thursday and Friday nights. The soloists will be: Nina Morgana, soprano; Sophie Braslau, contralto; Paul Althouse, tenor, and Frederic Baer, baritone. The chorus, numbering over 200 voices, will be that of the Schola Cantorum of New York. In case of rain this program will be postponed until the following day.

Programs for the balance of the week follow:

Monday: "Carnaval Romain" Overture, Berlioz; Symphony No. 13 in C major, Haydn; Entrance of the Gods Into Valhalla, Wagner; "Academic Festival" Overture, Brahms; Don Juan, Strauss; Waltz, "Blue Danube," J. Strauss; Spanish Caprice, Rimsky-Korsakoff.

Tuesday: Grand Festival March, Wagner; Negro Rhapsody, Rubin Goldmark; From the "Indian Suite," MacDowell; "The Stars and Stripes Forever," Sousa; Symphony, "From the New World" (No. 5 in E minor), Dvorak.

Wednesday: Overture to Rosamunde," Schubert; Dutch Rhapsody "Piet Hein," Van Anrooy; Nocturne and Scherzo from "Midsummer Night's Dream," Mendelssohn; Till Eulenspiegel, Strauss; Symphony No. 2 in D major, Brahms.

Saturday: Symphony No. 4 in E minor, Brahms; Overture to "The Bartered Bride," Smetana; Largo, Handel; "The Sorcerer's Apprentice," Kukas; Excerpts from "The Damnation of Faust," Berlioz.

Sunday: Overture to "Euryanthe," Weber; Symphony No. 6 in B minor ("Pathetic"), Tchaikovsky; Dream-Pantomime from "Hansel and Gretel," Humperdinck; Fetes, Debussy; "Emperor" Waltz, J. Strauss; Death and Transfiguration, Strauss.

AMUSEMENTS

American Premiere of Soviet Russia's Great Masterpiece! "26 COMMISSARS" STRUGGLE OF THE BAKU WORKERS IN THE CIVIL WAR "HERE IS CLASS HISTORY ON PARADE, VITALLY RECORDED"—Pudovkin. (English Titles) Special Added Attraction: May Day Celebration in Moscow — THE WORKERS' ACME THEATRE 14TH STREET AND UNION SQUARE

MUSIC — STADIUM CONCERTS — Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra, Lewisohn Stadium, Amst. Av. & 138 St. William van Hoogstraten, Conductor. EVERY NIGHT at 8:30. PRICES: 25c, 50c, $1.00. (CIrcle 7-7575)

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Intern'l Workers Order DENTAL DEPARTMENT 80 FIFTH AVENUE 15TH FLOOR All Work Done Under Personal Care of Dr. C. Weissman

WORKERS' ORGANIZATIONS! Daily Worker Picnic Tickets for July 30 ARE NOW READY 25c ADMISSION TICKETS WILL BE SOLD TO WORKERS ORGANIZATIONS AT THE RATE OF $10.00 PER HUNDRED TICKETS. SEND YOUR REPRESENTATIVE WITH CASH to City Office Daily Worker, 50 E. 12th St., ground floor

FREE TRIP TO THE Soviet Union Given at DAILY WORKER PICNIC July 30th at PLEASANT BAY PARK

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June 9, 1933.

Daily Worker, 35 East 12th St., New York City.

Attn: General Manager

Gentlemen:

This is to inform you that we have today made reservations on the S.S. Ile de France of the French Line sailing from New York on August 19th, 1933, for a round trip ticket including a tour to the Soviet Union.

The World Tourists, Inc., in the past, has sent large numbers of individual tourists, as well as delegations for many occasions to the U.S.S.R.

We assure you that we take the best care of all tourists traveling through us.

Yours very truly, WORLD TOURISTS, INC. J.N. Gold, Manager.

JNG/EM

P.S. If the above date is not suitable, we can change same according to your wishes.

GET YOUR TICKETS NOW at a Substantial Discount at the City Office, Daily Worker, 35 East 12th Street, New York

Will the "Recovery" Act Lead to Planned Economy?

By HARRY GANNES

IX.

(Concluding Article)

SUPPORTERS of Roosevelt's industrial slavery act have lost no pains to lead the American workers to think that a new era of organized, planned capitalism will spring up out of the ruins of the crisis. No longer able to hide the fact that capitalism leads perpetually to crisis and suffering, the prophets of the "new deal" seek to keep the workers from seeking a revolutionary way out of the crisis by leading them to believe that Roosevelt can hatch a new, planned system within the old shell of capitalism. They would have the workers believe that nothing less than a revolution has taken place. Roosevelt's beaming face could be seen through almost every word of his glowing statements heralding the passage of the act.

Norman Thomas, when the industrial "recovery" bill was passed, not only proclaimed it "a genuine revolution in American economic and political life," but virtually cried: "The old laissez-fair (do as you will) capitalism is dead! Long live the new, well-planned and vigorously controlled capitalism!" He characterized the industrial slavery bill as "Roosevelt's revolutionary achievement," and said that the technique of capitalism arising out of it "may be similar to what socialism would use under such circumstances."

Why so much talk about planning capitalism, and why the straining to impress the workers that nothing short of a "revolution" has been achieved? Out of the world crisis of capitalism has come the knowledge, which, despite every effort of the capitalist to belittle it and to keep its full significance from the workers, has reached the workers and peasants of even the most oppressed colonial countries, that in the Soviet Union a new type of planned economy has been achieved that has eliminated all the contradictions of capitalism. The Five-Year Plan gave a concrete example of a planned production. While the capitalist countries were contracting their production, the Soviet Union was expanding it. While the capitalist countries were firing millions of workers, the Soviet Union was hiring new millions. But the toiling masses of the world also know the fact that the planned economic order of the Soviet Union was the fruit of the revolutionary seizure of power by the working class with the support of the poor and middle peasants. They know that planned economy was put into practice only in the country where the political power of the capitalists and exploiters was destroyed by revolution.

* * *

ROOSEVELT is not original in striving to lead the workers to believe that capitalism can plan its economy. Hoover tried to do it. A host of liberal professors have concerned themselves with nothing else for the past two or three years. But Roosevelt goes at it in a different way. He knows that decrepit capitalism will never look the same. He proceeds to give it a face-lifting operation. He wants the worn out Wall Street-controlled monopoly capitalism to have the countenance of a youthful, buoyant, planned economy, but to retain the vitals of the old capitalism.

The industrial slavery act mentions not a word of planning capitalism. As we have shown, it gives more power to the big trusts. It increases the domination of the big banks. It centralizes the attack against the workers, prepares for a more ferocious struggle for world markets, stresses above all preparations for war.

Yet to further the impression that planning is one of the objectives of the Roosevelt scheme, Secretary of Commerce Roper has been empowered to set up a high-sounding group to be called the long range planning council to draw up "plans" for the co-ordination of the big trusts. A glance over the list of this council itself will give an idea of how much "planning" for the workers' good can be expected. The council consists of:

Gerald Swope, president of Mr. Morgan's General Electric Co., chairman; Henry I. Harriman, public utilities magnate, president of the United States Chamber of Commerce ("We stand for the real open shop," said Harriman when the industrial recovery act was passed); Austin Finch, of the Thomasville, N. C., Chair Co., who has experience in breaking strikes; R. E. Wood, head of Sears Roebuck & Co.; O. Max Gardner, former anti-strike governor of North Carolina; John H. Fahey, publisher of Worcester, Mass.; Henry H. Heimann, executive manager of the National Credit Men, and E. C. Van Diest, president of the General Service Corporation, Colorado Springs.

* * *

THE question is again raised: Is planning possible under capitalism?

Comrade Earl Browder has effectively answered this question in his pamphlet, "Is Planning Possible Under Capitalism?" It is not possible here to go fully into the facts which show it is impossible for capitalism to plan. In fact, every effort of capitalism to attempt planning leads to greater contradictions, conflicts and sharper crisis. As Frederick Engels, co-worker of Marx, pointed out more than half a century ago: **"Capitalism has its peculiar and inherent laws inseparable from it. And these laws work despite anarchy, in and through anarchy."** An attempt to change the basic laws of capitalist production throws it completely out of balance and intensifies its anarchy.

We will sum up here, without going into an extended discussion, the main reasons why capitalism cannot plan:

(1) The driving force of capitalism is the production for profit. This is inconsistent with the main object of planned economy, production for use.

(2) Under the Roosevelt scheme, no matter how far the trusts and cartels centralize the means of production, no matter how far the socialization of the means of production go, "appropriation remains private." (Mr. Swope's stock and bondholders will get their dividends.) The social means of production remain the private property of the few. The framework of nominally free competition remains, and the yoke of a few monopolists on the rest of the population becomes a hundred times heavier, burdensome and intolerable." (Lenin.)

(3) Exploitation of a huge number of propertyless workers remains, stressing the fact that capitalism can never overcome the basic contradiction of the poverty of the masses and their inability to buy back the greater bulk of what they produce and at the same time permit the capitalists to make profits.

(4) One of the greatest obstacles to planning under capitalism is the division between agriculture and industry, the private ownership of land, the existence of millions of farmers, of varying class divisions (rich, middle, poor, tenant and sharecroppers) whose production can never be co-ordinated under capitalism. The backwardness of agriculture in relation to industry is a contradiction no plan of capitalism can solve.

(5) Since profit is the guiding force of the distribution of capital it will conflict with any attempt by the capitalists to plan the movement of capital. Not one of the "planners" of Secretary Roper's committee would agree to forcing his company to buy one cent's worth of machinery that couldn't be used to make a profit. Hence, the guiding principle of plant expansion or contraction would not be guaged by the "plan" but by the practical capitalist question, "will it make a profit?"

(6) The "planners," representing the leading monopolies, would use their position to advance the interests of these trusts, intensifying the conflicts between the bigger and smaller industries. Since the various trusts themselves compete, each would try to gain an advantage over the other in the "plan," laying the basis for wrecking it at the start.

(7) Graft and corruption, a no insignificant trait of capitalism, and particularly American capitalism, would undermine any attempt at planning.

(8) American capitalism, like the other leading big capitalist powers, is struggling for a dominant slice of the world market as well as for a bigger share of the colonies. There is no possible basis for planning for export in view of the terrific competition and clash of all the imperialist groups.

(9) The competition of the big trusts could never be reconciled: "The competition between Ford and General Motors is very bitter. The competition between General Electric and the gas companies over refrigerators is by no means gentle (and Mr. Swope would try to "plan" so that General Motors won out)." (Browder.) "There will be conflicts among different trades, steel wanting higher prices, the railroads wanting lower steel rail prices. There will be conflicts between capital and labor." (Benjamin M. Anderson, Jr., Ph. D., Wall Street economist).

(10) The future development of American capitalism must proceed, if at all, on the basis of expanding foreign markets. How is it possible to plan for something you expect to get, and whose quantity is absolutely unknown and unknowable?

The Roosevelt measures of wiping out the anti-trust laws, drawing the capitalist state closer to helping the trusts raise prices and lower living standards, leads not to planning but to the fascization of the capitalist state.

* * *

THIS by no means exhausts the reasons why capitalism cannot plan, cannot even begin to attempt to plan.

The leading capitalists, those who run the big trusts, know this, but want the workers to get the impression that it is possible to plan in order to keep them from taking the revolutionary steps necessary to achieve a planned society. As far back as June 17, 1931, Wall Street answered those "who react to Russian phenomena with the fear-dictated conviction that America must fall in line with the submission of its further development of some master blue-print," that this was doomed to failure.

More recently, the Wall Street economist, Benjamin Baker, declared, with specific reference to Roosevelt's proposed "planning":

"To this writer, personally, the idea of a planned economy under central political authority does not appear likely to be successful." He further stressed "the human impossibility of wisely regulating through a small central body the infinitely intricate movement of an economic system as complicated as that of the United States."

Capitalism may draw up plans—but the plan it will carry into action is the one Roosevelt is now carrying through of attempting to rise out of the crisis by smashing down the standard of living of the American working class.

WIFE OF DEPORTEE DESCRIBES JOURNEY

Mrs. Stalker Tells of Sympathy Among Crew; Family Exiled from Omaha, Neb.

The Daily Worker has received the following letter from Sue Stalker, whose husband, George Stalker, was recently deported to Scotland:

Kirriemuir, Forfarshire, Scotland.

Dear Comrade:

We arived at our destination yesterday morning at 5:30, after a very cold, foggy journey. The only time the sun shone was when we were coming up the Clyde. I developed a cold the last day, but in all we had a good journey. Every time we came near a port or had to anchor, George and the rest of the deportees were put under guard. They raised a protest, but couldn't do much. George raised hell twice in the hold, once when after having been tied up in Boston for three hours he had just got out of the hold, when the boat struck a sandbank and we had to anchor for six hours. After a few hours they raised hell, but the buck was passed from the chief steward to the purser. The same happened at Belfast and Glasgow, while they were waiting to get off. The men weren't given their landing cards till time to go down the gangplank. They had to protest to get up to dinner when the bell rang, if we were in a port.

We found lots of sympathy among the men on board. Dozens of sailors, stewards, etc., are just waiting for organization. Whenever George was talking to one the rest would gravitate around and keep their eyes peeled for their officers. And conditions are terrible. Here is the condition of the stewards: Wages $7.40 a month, 31 days, 17 hours a day. They sleep about four hours out of 24, and then are at the beck and call of the passengers. That boat we were on docked here Monday night at 5:30. They would work till about 9 p.m., unloading, getting rooms dismantled, etc. Tuesday they had to stay there and report for pay. Then Wednesday and Thursday they had to report for duty to get the boat ready to sail. Friday night they are supposed to depend on tips, but don't make much that way now. They have to pay 12 cents each for washing each piece of clothing and are told when to buy uniforms which cost $11.

Well, comrade, all those articles that were printed in the Omaha papers about George's people not wanting him to return because of his being a Communist were all lies, and had been twisted by the Welfare here and in the States to keep George from coming to this place. We got a wonderful welcome from all. We haven't got in touch with the Party yet, but will as soon as we get our bearings.

The Hunger Marchers of Edinburgh are camping below the castle, with the castle walls draped in red flags and the men cooking tea in the main street. I was hoping the "Daily" with the article on Ellis Island would be here by now. I hope if you have not sent them, you will do so, as we would like to see them.

There is a lot of work to be done here.

Well, give our best wishes to all the comrades, and we will keep in touch with you all.

Comradely yours. SUE STALKER.

New Attractions at Camp Nitgedaiget Drawing Youth

BEACON, N. Y.—Sport facilities, including new tennis and handball courts, better swimming facilities, basketball, baseball and volley ball are bringing young workers to Camp Nitgedaiget in ever greater numbers.

The new courts, on which the paint is barely dry, are the center of a whirl of activity throughout the day. At night a four-piece jazz band, playing after cultural and educational programs in the large social hall, make Nitgedaiget nights memorable.

Last Sunday, hundreds of campers sat through an entire afternoon listening intently to an outdoor lecture by Ben Gold, Secretary of the Needle Trades Workers' Industrial Union, one of the many working-class leaders who come to speak at the camp.

Other interesting features on the camp's daily program include the Nitgedaiget Trio, week-end plays by the Workers' Laboratory Theatre, the Campers' Chorus and indoor games at night.

The social and educational programs are under the direction of Phil Bard of the John Reed Club, sports are led by Ero Ericson of the Labor Sports Union while singing is under the direction of Lahn Adomyan.

For both young and adult workers there are no dull days in Camp Nitgedaiget.

WHAT'S ON

Tuesday

REGISTRATION is now going on for the summer term of the Workers' School, at the School Office, Room 801, 35 E. 12th St., New York City.

NOTICE—Members of the Communist Party, Y. C. L. and workers' organizations who are unemployed and wish to work as a carrier for the Daily Worker please come to the City Office of the Daily Worker at 35 E. 12th St. Also comrades who can type and wish to do some volunteer work for the Daily please come in during the day. Ask for Comrade Hyne.

GRAND CONCERT AND ENTERTAINMENT given by Unemployed Council of Coney Island, 27th St. and Mermaid Ave., Tuesday, July 4th, at 8 p.m. sharp. Excellent program, supper and refreshments free of charge. Admission—Adults, 10c; children, 5c.

TAG DAYS—Benefit Children's Camp. Friday, Saturday, Sunday, this week. Members of those organizations participating on Camp Committee apply at your own organization. Volunteers and all others apply at 870 Broadway. A child's vacation depends upon you. Apply at once.

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CROLL EXPOSES LOOPHOLES PUT IN COTTON CODE

Bosses Will Use It To Lower Living of Workers

WASHINGTON, July 3.—In her attack on the textile code on behalf of the National Textile Workers Union, June Croll, an official of the union worried General Johnson by her exposure of all the loopholes in the cotton slavery program. Among other things, Croll, pointed out:

"The proposed code is a direct attack on the workers. It fixes a minimum wage much lower than the average wages now prevailing in the industry notwithstanding the fact that the wages today are much lower than they were before the economic crisis set in. In practice, the bosses will depress wages for all workers down to this minimum.

Prices Going Up.

"It does not provide for a periodic adjustment of wages to meet the constantly rising prices due to the development of inflation. Under this code, while prices would continue to rise, wages would remain stationary undergoing a constant lowering.

"The code leaves many loopholes such as not taking up the outside workers, apprentices, etc., and under which the bosses will lower wages, thus in practice wiping out even the miserable standards set, and especially discriminating against the Negro workers in the South.

"The code proposes a 40-hour week, but it does not guarantee 40 hours of employment per week, nor does it provide for any number of weeks per year. This in reality negates any fixed minimum wage aside from the other considerations already mentioned. Wages for workers now receiving above the minimum are not to be adjusted upwards so that they shall receive the same wages for the 40-hour week that they now receive for the longer week.

Introduce Speed-Up.

"Already we see that employers are introducing new speed-up methods . . . thereby laying the basis for unemployment instead of more jobs. The code does not prohibit night work for women, or child labor, nor does it provide shorter hours for youth labor.

"It does not provide against company unions or the forcing of workers into unions controlled by corrupt officials, with the aid of the bosses, as is the case in many instances where the bosses collect the dues for the labor leaders who make agreements over the heads of the workers.

"It does not provide for the right to strike . . . but, on the contrary, calls for a system of compulsory arbitration which would force slavery conditions on the workers with the backing of the whole machinery of government."

CIGAR WORKERS FIGHT WAGE CODE

TAMPA, Fla., July 3.—Even before the "recovery act" had been finally passed by Congress, the cigar manufacturers had hurriedly summoned a session of their trade association where they formulated a "code."

The code presented to the cigar makers provided for a continuation of the two wage cuts (1931, 1933), the forty hour week, an increase in the retail price of cigars.

The cigar makers in a general assembly decided unanimously to reject the code. They agreed upon the following steps: 1. To organize a union; 2. To send a delegation of cigar makers selected by the workers, to Washington to make the demand for the 1930 wage scale, a forty hour week, abolition of blacklist, recognition of the union and Workers Inspection Committee to enforce the scale of wages and the piece rates.

30 in Miller Parlor Frame Co. Walkout

NEW YORK.—Thirty workers of the Miller Parlor Frame Co., 125 Ingraham, are out on strike for an increase in wages and shorter hours, under the leadership of the Cabinet Section of the Furniture Workers Industrial Union.

All furniture workers and sympathizers are asked to be on the picket line on Wednesday morning.

LAY OFF RARITAN ARSENAL WORKERS THROUGH SPEEDUP

RARITAN, N. J.—Under direct orders from the War Department, the workers in the Raritan Arsenal received a wage cut amounting to 47 per cent. At the same time an indefinite number of men will be fired.

The plant formerly employed 400 men, and this was recently cut to 268. Now the additional firings will further increase the speed-up system in the shop.

KENTUCKY JAILER REINSTATED

FRANKFORT, Ky. — Curt Jones, jailer of Caldwell County who failed to put up any resistance when a mob took Walter Merrick out of jail and lynched him was reinstated in his position by Governor Ruby Lafoon. To satisfy the letter of the law, Lafoon had removed him temporarily, and put his wife in his place.

BAG STRIKE WON IN ST. LOUIS

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 3.—The Needle Trades Workers' Industrial Union won its second victory in the bag industry in St. Louis this week.

The victory gained is a 50 per cent wage increase and the reduction of hours from 51½ hours per week to 47 hours a week.

ALTERATION PAINTERS STRIKE

NEW YORK—Workers at the Isidor Reich shop at 300 South Center St., Brooklyn, are on strike for a living wage, under the leadership of the Alteration Painters' Union.

GIVING HIM SPADE FOR SPADE —By Burck.



For United Struggle Against the Roosevelt Attack

By JACK STACHEL
Acting Secretary of the Trade Union Unity League
(CONCLUSION)

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT claims the new act will create jobs and raise wages. It is also claimed the workers are given the right to organize. At the same time, the capitalists are promised increased profits. The workers are told to co-operate with the bosses. The capitalists are to be organized more compactly, disregarding the existing anti-trust laws. This will enable them to fix prices, to increase their profits. In the very first code proposed the cotton industry capitalists and the government are trying to establish a minimum wage of $10 and $11 per week. This is less than the average wages in the industry today. At the same time the code does not provide for guarantees that the workers receiving wages above the minimum will not be driven to the level of the minimum. This shows the intention of the bosses and the Roosevelt-Wall Street government to use the recovery act for lowering of the living standards of the workers, for further reducing wages directly through cuts, through speed-up and through inflation.

Furthermore, though the code speaks about the 40-hour week, and some of the government officials talk about a shorter week, it actually does not differ from the Hoover stagger plan. It does not guarantee even 30 hours per week. For that reason the whole talk about minimum wage, aside from everything else, is meaningless.

The whole purpose of the recovery bill is already clear from the proposals of the textile code. It is one of further lowering the living standards of all the workers. It is, at the same time, an intensification of the attack on the unemployed. Already unemployed workers are having their relief completely cut off. Forced labor is being widely developed for those who receive a little relief. The Roosevelt government has completely abandoned its former promises to provide unemployment insurance.

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Attack on Workers' Rights

THROUGH the recovery act, and other measures, the government is attempting to stop the rising struggle of the workers. To outlaw strikes, to enforce compulsory arbitration, and destroy all militant unions, and to stifle all militant oppositions in the reformist and reactionary controlled unions. This attack is clearly seen in the fur industry. Here the Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union affiliated to the Trade Union Unity League has been able to win better conditions for the workers than exist in any other section of the needle industry. The workers have almost to a man become part of the Fur Workers Section of the Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union. Now the government in Washington, through its direct representative, the strike-breaker McGrady, former organizer of the A. F. of L. and now an assistant in the Labor Department in New York is directing the fight of the employers, the corrupt officials of the A. F. of L., the Tammany government, the socialists, against the workers. It is clear that this attack is being made for the purpose of enforcing worse conditions in the entire needle industry.

Role of the A.F.L. Leadership

The recovery act supposedly guarantees the right to organise. But in theory this right has always existed. What is involved now is really an attempt of the capitalists with the aid of the government to prevent the workers from organizing into militant unions. For this purpose, wherever the workers are building their own class unions, the bosses bring in the A. F. of L. leaders to "organize" the workers for the purpose of enforcing a worsening of conditions. Where such a danger does not appear so great the capitalists oppose the organization of the workers even into the A. F. of L. because they fear that the leaders will not be able to keep control over the workers. They see that in many of the A. F. of L. organisations the rank and file organizes against the policies of the leadership. In such cases the bosses build the hated company unions. Nevertheless, all these efforts do not completely thwart the desires of the workers to organize, to elect their own representatives. In a number of cases the rank and file were able to defeat the company agents and elect their own spokesmen. Similarly, in some of the newly created A. F. of L. organizations, especially in the mining fields, the workers elected their own officials. Notwithstanding the "no strike" policy of the Greens and Wolls, the very organizations set up by the A. F. of L. leaders are taking up the struggle in the fight for higher wages and for improved conditions.

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Only One Way for the Workers

THE bosses and the government promise jobs, they promise more wages. The workers must demand these jobs and higher wages. There is only one way to secure jobs, higher wages, improved conditions, relief for the unemployed and social insurance. That is, through organized struggle on the part of the employed and unemployed workers.

The workers must everywhere organise their own committees, organise their own unions, formulate their demands and fight for them. The workers will get nothing without a struggle. Those who try to lull the workers into passivity and a waiting attitude for things to improve are only trying to disarm the workers while their pockets are emptied of their last pennies.

The workers must demand higher wages, shorter hours without reduction in pay. Unemployment insurance can and must be secured from the bosses and their government. The Morgans and Kahns have billions in income on which they paid no taxes. They secured this wealth through exploiting the masses. The government must tax them to feed the unemployed and to provide all forms of social insurance to everyone suffering from involuntary unemployment. The rights of the Negro workers must be defended. They are especially being discriminated against. The workers must organize a fight to defend their rights. These struggles require the united action of all workers and must be directed against all those who support the starvation program of the bosses and the bosses' government.

The workers through their unions and elected representatives should appear before the hearings in Washington and present their demands. Use the hearings to expose the co-operation of the bosses and the corrupt labor leaders in their efforts to cut down our living standards. Make these hearings a mobilization in the fight for the demands of the workers.

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For United Action

THE workers everywhere are willing to fight. This is clearly seen in the rising tempo of the struggles. The top labor leaders of the A. F. of L. are doing everything possible to prevent the struggle of the workers. But there are thousands upon thousands of militant workers inside the A. F. of L. including many leading forces in the local unions that oppose the policies of the leaders, who wish to carry on a fight for the workers interests. There are such forces in the independent unions such as the Progressive Miners, the National Shoe, the Shoe Workers Protective, the Amalgamated Food Workers and other organizations. The workers in these organizations are led to believe by their leaders that they oppose the policies of the Greens and Lewises.

For the most part, the top leaders of these organizations follow in the footsteps of the A. F. of L. misleadership. But in the lower organizations there is proportionately a larger number of local officials that are honest militant workers.

In the numerous unemployed organizations similar situations exist. The T.U.U.L. unions that have consistently defended the interests of the workers feel the necessity of joining hands with the rank and file in all these organisations, with all fighting forces in these organizations for the purpose of developing a mass fight for the workers' immediate interests.

We would suggest and will work for the calling of a conference of representatives of AFL, independent unions, Trade Unity Unity League unions, the various organizations of the unemployed for the purpose of undertaking a united fight against the Roosevelt attacks on the living standards, for higher wages, for social insurance, for the most pressing needs of the employed and unemployed.

• • •

WE are taking steps to develop such a conference in the very near future. Such a conference, bringing together all fighting sections in the labor movement, for the purpose of not merely talking and adopting resolutions, but for action, for struggle against the bosses' attacks, for improvement of the workers' living standards, would be a tremendous step forward in the labor movement of this country.

It may well lead to the unification of the various organizations in the different industries into one class struggle union. It would also lead towards the unification of the many independent organizations with the Trade Union Unity League.

We on our part will do everything possible to facilitate such a development, of course, on the basis not merely of unity for the sake of unity, but on the basis of the class struggle of the workers against their exploiters, on the basis, in the first place of defending the immediate interests of the workers.

With this in mind many of the questions and obstacles that would have to be tackled could easily be solved on the basis of proletarian democracy.

SOPKIN DRESS SHOP STRIKERS WIN BIG VICTORY

CHICAGO, July 3.—A victory was won today by the 1800 Negro and white dress strikers of the Sopkin Wash Dress Manufacturing Company when the company conceded most of the workers' demands.

By terms of the settlement the strikers won a 17 and a half per cent increase in wages, no discrimination, improved sanitary conditions, the right to belong to a union of their own choice, a reduction of the working hours from 54 to 47 1-2 and ten other demands.

The strikers rejected the proposal for a class collaboration committee and refused the interference of social workers in the determination of their working conditions. A resolution was adopted unanimously condemning Oscar DePriest, Negro Congressman as arch betrayer of the Negro masses who was primarily responsible for the strikers' failure to gain all the points in their program of demands, by stabbing them in the back.

The strikers returned to work today with their ranks solid and with the firm determination to organize shop committees in every shop and to prepare to retain the gains they have thus far gained and also for further struggle to raise their living and working standards.

ELITE SILK MILL WORKERS WIN STRIKES IN 2 MILLS

SCRANTON, Pa., July 3. — The strike of the workers at the Elite Silk Mill was settled with a victory Friday when the workers returned to their jobs, not only having won their demands for themselves but also for the workers in the company's plant in Stroudsburg. As part of the effort to spread the strike in the company's plant in Stroudsburg, the Scranton strikers sent a committee to Stroudsburg last week and convinced the workers to come out on strike.

When the strike commitee presented its demands to the company in Scranton, it voiced the demands of the Stroudsburg workers also and insisted upon a settlement for both which was finally conceded by the company.

Stroudsburg workers had been getting less than the Scranton workers despite the fact that the United Textile Workers Union has a local there. They will now get the same wages by the terms of the new settlement.

The workers won their demands for recognition of the shop committee and grievance committee, for the return of a 20 per cent wage cut and the recognition of the Elite Silk Workers' League.

N. Y. TRADE UNION NEWS

Conference Called of Furniture Workers of the Eastern States

NEW YORK—The Furniture Workers' Industrial Union of Greater New York has decided to call a United Front Conference of all the furniture groups, leagues and unions (regardless of their affiliation) in the Eastern States, to coordinate all these struggles and establish a central body which will continue to lead the furniture workers in strikes, and co-operate with one another as regards information, finances, moral and organizational support.

This Conference will be held on July 8th and 9th in the union headquarters, 818 Broadway, N. Y. C., starting at 4 p.m.

FAIRY LAUNDRY JOINS STRIKE

Mass Pickets Keep Shops Closed

NEW YORK.—Another laundry joined the strike of the Bronx laundry workers when 14 girls of the Fairy Laundry Co., 1504 Inwood Avenue, walked out yesterday, following agitation by the strikers and the Laundry Workers Industrial Union.

Mass picketing kept the laundry shops closed this week in the strike of the 1,400 Negro and white laundry workers for shorter hours, wage increases, and the right of Negro workers to all jobs. Mass picketing is arranged for tomorrow morning at all shops.

In its letter to be sent, as reported yesterday, to the individual laundry shops, the strike committee points out that the Laundry Owners' Association is dominated by laundry owners whose shops are not on strike and is blocking any general settlement, and that for this reason the union is making settlements with individual shops.

Mass Picketing

Mass picketing prevented the opening of the 14 laundry shops this week where strikes are now on. Mass picketing is arranged for tomorrow morning at all laundries on strike.

The strike committee also repeats its appeal for financial aid for the strikers, to be sent to the headquarters of the Laundry Workers Industrial Union, 260 East 138th Street.

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Protest Attacks on Union

Telegrams protesting the action of the Laundry Owners Association were sent yesterday to President Roosevelt, Secretary of Labor Perkins and to General Hugh S. Johnson, Recovery Act administrator, by the strike committee.

The union's message called attention to attempts of I. N. Thurman, president of the owners' group, to interfere with the internal affairs of the union, and his refusal to recognize duly chosen representatives as spokesmen of the strikers. The telegram quotes from the terms of the Recovery Act that workers are assured the right to "organize and bargain collectively through representatives of their own choosing."

The union also protests the arrests and attempted kidnapping of strike pickets.

SEWING MACHINE STRIKERS REBUFF SPLITTING OFFER

NEW YORK.—Workers striking in over 80 sewing machine shops, for demands that include a 44-hour week and the abolition of the yellow dog agreement, voted unanimously yesterday to reject the offer of the bosses' association to settle if the strikers would cut themselves off from the guidance of the Sewing Machine Union, which is affiliated with the Metal Workers Industrial Union.

This offer of the bosses is similar to the maneuver tried out vainly in the Bronx laundry strike. In both cases the attempt was made to break the strike through separating the workers from their militant leaders, following out the strategy which the Recovery (Slavery) act is attempting on a national scale.

Three detectives and one sergeant again appeared at the strike headquarters, 100 West 25th Street, yesterday, and raised the "kidnapping" charge in vain.

The strikers have established a relief committee. Food and funds can be sent to this committee at 18 West 25th Street.

All workers are urged by the strike committee to report tomorrow morning at the strike headquarters for mass picketing.

More Pocketbook Shops Join Strike

NEW YORK.—More open shops joined the strike yesterday of the pocketbook workers, which began last week when the bosses' association declared a lockout against the closed shops.

All workers are called to picket the shops tomorrow.

A mass meeting of unemployed pocketbook workers will be held tomorrow at 1 p.m. at the Rand School. A meeting of the general strike committee will be held Wednesday at 5 p.m. at the union headquarters, 83 W. 21st St.

BIG VOTE FOR WEEK WORK SPURS CLOAKMAKERS' UNITY MOVEMENT

NEW YORK.—Following the two to one referendum vote of New York cloakmakers, repudiating the trickery of the International officials in their attempt to foist piece work on the cloak makers and supporting week work "under all circumstances," a movement for unity and for a united general strike under the rank and file is spreading. The week work vote was 4,742 as against 2,440 for piece work.

Cloakmakers are persistent in their demand for the resignation of Nadler, general manager of the Joint Board of Cloakmakers, who openly supported the piece work plan of the bosses, and Dubinsky, president of the International, who failed to come out in support of week work and by his evasion supported the bosses' program.

The Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union, in a statement yesterday, called the cloakmakers to mobilize for a real general strike to establish the week work system and decent living conditions.

"Despite the fact that the officials of the International have rejected our offer to help in the conduct of a genuine strike and the proposal for one powerful union in the cloak trade," the statement says, "we are ready to give all possible assistance to achieve victory and union conditions. We declare ourselves ready to cooperate with you in a united strike called by the International and with all those leaders and officials who have openly fought for week work in this referendum."

ATTENTION! MEMBERS OF WORKING CLASS ORGANIZATIONS
Forty class-conscious sympathizers of the Daily Worker are urgently needed to visit organizations in connection with the campaign to help keep the Daily Worker alive. This work will last during the month of July.
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JULY 4, 1938

HITLER WARNS AGAINST ANTI-NAZI REVOLUTION

Admits Growing Danger of Revolt As Fascist Demagogy Wears Thin

Disaffection Spreading Among Storm Troopers Worries Chancellor

BERLIN, July 3.—The gathering storm of resentment and revolutionary opposition against the Nazi dictatorship in Germany was given official notice in a speech made yesterday by Hitler at Bad Reichenhall. The catastrophic economic conditions into which Hitler has led Germany, and the heroic fight of the German Communist Party, are serious threats to the continuance of the Nazi regime.

Hitler, speaking to a convention of storm troop leaders, declared: "I will crush brutally and ruthlessly every attempt made by reactionary or other circles to overthrow the present order." Then, referring presumably to the growing disillusionment in the ranks of his own followers among those elements who took seriously the "socialism" of the Nazi program, Hitler added: "I will turn equally ruthlessly against the so-called second revolution, because that can have only chaotic consequences."

The Hitler bandits who have installed themselves in the seats of power are now reaping the whirlwind of their pre-election demagogy. Hitler, who was going to abolish unemployment, create a Greater Germany, get rid of the Versailles Treaty, make German industry prosperous and raise the wages of the German workers, has only succeeded in exposing every promise as false, in bringing industry to the verge of ruin, in capitulating in front of the Versailles Treaty, and bringing Germany to the threshold of a new inflationary period.

Hitler Disillusions His Own Followers.

On May 27, a 20,000,000 mark subsidy was granted to the shipping magnates. The prices of fats have been raised by decree. The exposure of the inability of the Nazis to solve any of the problems that face the German people has proceeded so far that already signs are apparent of revolt even in the Nazi ranks against their leaders. The other day four Nazi captains were suddenly jailed. Today, reports from Vienna state that 200 "insubordinate" Nazi storm troopers have been interned in the Dachau concentration camp.

Hitler declared that the main task of the "National Revolution" now was "the solution of the unemployment problem." This is the basic problem that neither Hitler nor any fascist dictatorship that lives in the service of monopoly capital, can solve. With much trumpeting Hitler proclaimed one year and four year plans to "conquer unemployment." No more references are now made to these "plans." Forced labor concentration camps for the German youth are the Hitler government's contribution to solving the unemployment problem.

ROOSEVELT SENDS DEMAGOGIC PLEA

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

temporary exchange fixing is not the true answer." (It is not the true answer of Wall Street's present policy of speedy inflation.) We must rather mitigate existing embargoes to make easier the exchange of products of which one nation has and the other has not."

Sharper Than Last World War

At no time before the outbreak of the last world war, **mainly** around the struggle of Germany and Great Britain for world economic supremacy, was there such plain speaking about the struggle for markets. The logical extension and the next step of the Roosevelt declaration is the actual preparation for war to back up the struggle for markets—as this is the decisive means for insuring markets.

Break-up of Conference.

The immediate result will be the break-up of the London conference, though all sorts of face-saving declarations may be issued and signed. The policy of American capitalism of unbridled inflation to achieve the wishes of the dominant trusts in this country will lead to the further undermining of the stability of the capitalist world monetary system and medium of exchange of money and commodities. This will intensify the chaos of world capitalism. Roosevelt and the American capitalists intend to use the weapon of inflation not only at home in the interest of the big banks and leading trusts, but as well on the world market to smash down the tariff walls in the other imperialist countries and their colonies.

Building Warships

This explains in great part the fervor with which Roosevelt proceeded to carry out the warship building section of the public works program under the industrial "recovery" act. It explains the rapid mobilization on a war scale of American industry.

Overlooking for the sake of his message that Wall Street is now spending more than ever before since the world war for armaments and war preparations, Roosevelt said that "reduced costs of government, adequate government income and ability to serve its government debts are all so important to ultimate stability."

This is aimed at the armaments of Wall Street's competitors for the world markets and for a redivision of the world colonies. It is aimed likewise at England and France because of their outright or virtual debt defaults on June 15.

Though mentioning "reduced costs of government" Roosevelt omits the fact that the United States government during his regime piled up the largest deficit of the whole crisis period, a sum of over $3,000,000,000—most of which went to subsidize the big bankers and corporations through the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

NEGRO IN USSR AWARDED PRIZE

Credited With Saving Big Sums Thru Work

NEW YORK.—Robert Robinson, Negro engineer and inventor, has been awarded a premium by the Central Council of the All-Union Inventors Society of the Soviet Union for his active work and splendid contributions to the rapid progress of socialist construction in the U. S. S. R.

Robinson was one of several workers invited to the Soviet Union. Before leaving the United States, Robinson had been employed by the Ford Motor Company of Detroit, Mich. The bars set up by the U. S. ruling class to prevent promotion of Negroes, promoted Robinson to accept the invitation of the Soviet Union where race prejudice has been abolished by the Revolution along with unemployment and mass misery. Before going to Moscow, Robinson had studied at the Stalingrad Tractor Plant for several months. In 1930 he was attacked by a white American, Lewis, in a collective restaurant. Lewis was found guilty of white chauvinism in a mass trial and deported from the Soviet Union, after Soviet workers declared they would not tolerate American race hatred on their soil.

Robinson is credited by the First State Ball Bearing Plant, where he is now employed, with having saved the Soviet Government the sum of 15,500 rubles a month as a result of his inventions.

Soviet Leaders Honor Clara Zetkin, Dead German Revolutionary



Joseph Stalin, Secretary of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union; V. Molotov, Chairman of the People's Commissars of the USSR, and other Soviet leaders shown carrying the urn containing the ashes of Clara Zetkin at her funeral in Moscow recently. She was buried near the Kremlin wall.

Use Gas, Clubs to Smash Meet in Negro Section of Detroit

DETROIT, July 4.—Tear gas and police clubs were used in a brutal attack on an outdoor meeting of 3,000 workers held here in the playground at Livingston and Brady Streets in the heart of the Negro section. The meeting was organized by the League of Struggle for Negro Rights and the majority of those present were Negro workers.

One of Mayor Couzens' police interrupted Frank Sykes, chairman of the meeting and a leader of the struggle of the Negro masses in Detroit, and demanded that the meeting disperse because no permit had been issued. Sykes, who is candidate for city council on the united workers' ticket, refused to break up the meeting after the workers present shouted that they refused to leave.

Shortly afterward the policeman returned with a flying squad armed with tear gas and riot guns. Gas bombs were hurled into the crowd and the police car charged into the crowd forcing them to scatter to escape being run down. At the same time, the crowd was covered with riot guns in case there should be any resistance.

The workers aroused by this brutality gathered again on the corner outside the playground. But when William V. Banks, attorney for the International Labor Defense, was speaking police again broke up the meeting, arresting Banks and another worker. Both were later released.

The International Labor Defense is organizing a protest against the terroristic actions of the police who have broken up a number of outdoor meetings recently.

Storm in Cuba.

PINAR DEL RIO, Cuba, July 3.—Western Cuba huddled in terror today as an out of season Caribbean hurricane swept across the narrow end of the island leaving a trail of ruin. The coast town of Coloma was engulfed ina itdal wave. Casulties were believed heavy.

Lifting of the Anti-Soviet Embargo USSR Victory

Diehards Forced to Retreat by Pressure of British Workers and Public Opinion

By NATHANIAL BUCHWALD.
(Daily Worker Moscow Correspondent)

MOSCOW, July 3.—Commenting on the lifting of the British embargo on Soviet goods, "Pravda", official organ of the Communist Party (bolshevik) of the Soviet Union writes:

"On July 1st, the British government was forced loudly to declare that its attempts to exert pressure on the U. S. S. R. by the imposition of an embargo had failed. During three months British ruling circles felt the pressure of their own public opinion, and of their business circles which suffered losses as the result of the imposition of the embargo.

Act of Aggression

"The embargo was nothing but an act of economic aggression against the U. S. S. R. The British imperialists chose as a pretext and only as a pretext, the trial of several employes of the Metro-Vickers Electric Co. Adventurous elements of British imperialism pursued aims having nothing in common with 'protection of British subjects.' The diehards believed the embargo would be the starting point for the mobilisation of anti-Soviet forces of the whole world for the purpose of organizing economic war against the U. S. S. R. Certain diehards even prated that the embargo would force the U. S. S. R. to show her weakness and believed the embargo would encourage the German fascists in their new role of "rescuers" of Europe from Bolshevism.

Difficult British Position

"It was not the U. S. S. R. which showed weakness. It was the extremely difficult position of British imperialism which was revealed. The embargo did not improve, on the contrary it worsened the British foreign trade and the position of its industries.

"It was not so easy to apply the Ottawa decisions as was believed in London three months ago. The English workers, not only the Communists, realized without difficulty, the real main aims of the embargo.

Protest Movement Grew

"Since April extensive protest movements had not ceased against the anti-Soviet schemes of the British imperialists. Hundreds of protest meetings and numerous resolutions were adopted by various workers' organizations testifying to the deep indignation of the British working masses caused by the imposition of the embargo. The diehards did not succeed in deceiving the working class of England, but they succeeded in evoking the anger of millions of unemployed and employed workers for whom the embargo and suspension of Soviet orders became a fresh menace and a deterioration of their living standards.

"The diehards miscalculated in the sense that no other country followed them. The anti-Soviet manoeuvre totally failed at this stage.

Lifting Countermeasures

"But the raising of the embargo by the British government created the possibility of lifting counter-measures adopted by the U. S. S. R., and also the possibility of commuting the sentences of MacDonald and Thornton.

"The three months which elapsed since the declaration of the embargo showed that any attempts to infringe the sovereignty of our proletariatian state met with a strong rebuff. They showed that the Soviet government is defending by every means the peaceful labor country, is the only government pursuing a peaceful policy backed by the power and strength of the proletarian dictatorship. This policy scored fresh successes."

"Izvestia" Comments

"Izvestia," commenting in a similar vein concludes its leading editorial: "Public opinion in the U. S. S. R. must remember that the diehards continue to exist, that their influence is considerable, and that they did not and would not abandon their anti-Soviet policy. In the future they also will represent the core of the anti-Soviet policy of the whole world.

"The lifting of the embargo is a victory well understood by both Soviet and English economic interests. But simultaneously it constitutes a defeat for the diehards who in the future will again attempt to force England into hostile actions against the U. S. S. R."

EXPOSE BRITISH COLONIAL BRUTALITIES

LONDON.—Exposure of terrorization and brutal treatment of Negroes in the British imperialists' African colonies has been forced in parliament here by the Negro Welfare Association.

The Colonial Secretary was forced to admit floggings, but tried to shift the responsibility to the native chief of the village, who is also the government tax collector. The government said that an inquiry would be started, but at the same time announced it would collect 10 per cent more taxes from the natives.

Those Who Plot Intervention Cannot Fight Fascism

WE print above a letter which Morris Hillquit and other leading members of the Socialist Party are sending out, urging workers to give financial aid to a group of Russian "Socialists" now living in Berlin and Paris. The money collected by this Committee is supposed to go for relief of the "victims of Hitler's terror."

The "Daily" believes in and strives to achieve the most active and comprehensive united front among all workers of whatever opinion, for the immediate assistance to the sufferers of Fascist terror and for the struggle against Fascism.

But what is the real political purpose expressed in Hillquit's letter? It is not "relief". It is to be found in the phrase that the Russian Socialists are "victims of a terroristic dictatorship in their own homeland."

The writers of the letter carefully avoid mentioning the Soviet Union by name. But the dominant note of the letter is an attack upon the Soviet Union.

* * *

WHAT is this "terroristic dictatorship" in the Soviet Union? It is the government of the workers and peasants in the Soviet Union which has overthrown capitalism and wage-slavery and which is now engaged in building Socialism. It is the government of the workers and peasants, based on proletarian democracy, which has abolished unemployment, which has established complete Unemployment and Social Insurance for all workers, and is the first government in the world where political power is security in the hands of the working class.

It is primarily to the aid of the most rabid enemies of the Soviet Union that the Socialist leaders come, asking American workers for financial contributions.

* * *

In 1931, Hiliquit leader of the American Socialist Party, was chosen by a group of Russian capitalists to lead the attempt to get back some of the property which the workers had seized for their own use. Speaking in an American capitalist court, Hillquit, leader of the American Socialist Party, said, that the oil fields of the Soviet Union had been "illegally and immorally seized from their rightful owners."

This opinion of the "immoral and illegal seizure" by the Soviet workers the Russian Socialist cliques in Paris and Berlin share with Hillquit and the American Socialist leaders. And they are actively plotting to put their beliefs into action. The ussian Socialist cliques in Paris Paris and Berlin, **by their own confession**, have been and are still plotting to overthrow the present workers' government in the Soviet Union.

* * *

HILLQUIT'S committee of leading American Socialists dangles before the eyes of the workers a pleading telegram from Abramovitch. Who is this Abramovitch?.

He is the leader of a group of counter-revolutionary plotters against the Soviet Union, tried and convicted on the basis of confessions from their own mouths!

He is the leader of a group of Russian Mensheviks (a group of Russian Social Democrats who persistently fought Lenin and the revolutionary program of the Bolshevik Party), whose leading members were entrusted by the Soviet Government with high posts in Economic Commissions which had the task of carrying out the Five-Year Plan.

They do not tell the American workers that Abramovitch in 1928 sneaked into the Soviet Union illegally and in disguise to speed up the work of sabotage, wrecking and counter-revolutionary plot.

* * *

THE workers of America to whom the Socialist leaders appeal for money must know who it is that is being financed by their solicited contributions.

To get a full and clear picture of Abramovitch, let us go back to the trial of the wrecking party, held in Moscow in 1930.

It was brought out at these trials that the Russian Social-Democratic Party (called the Mensheviks) had formed two main committees to plot the destruction of the Soviet Union, a group living abroad in Berlin, called the "Central Committee", and a group living in the Soviet Union, called the "All-Union Bureau".

Now let us listen to the testimony given at the trial of these wreckers.

Sher, a leading member of the Russian Social-Democratic group and an active co-worker of Abramovitch, spoke:

"Up to 1926, communication was maintained with the Centre abroad by means of letters . . . I requested B. M. Berlataky to discuss this question with Dan and **Abramovitch** . . . On his return he informed me that" . . . the Central Committee was extremely dissatisfied with the tempo of our work, and that it regarded as necessary the transition to **direct disorganizing activities in the various branches of industry . . . After this which was about the end of 1927, I too, adopted this standpoint and began to issue directions accordingly in my work in the State Bank . . .**"

Now listen to the testimony of another leading Russian Social-Democratic colleague of Abramovitch:

"In the same year, 1927, I met the Menshevik Denick in Berlin. He suggested Hilferding as a person actively supporting the interventionist trend among the German Socialists . . .

Abramovitch, raised the question of **sabotage and intervention with extreme energy and determination**, speaking as a delegate of the Russian Social-Democratic Party. **Abramovitch** gave me to understand that this change of tactics (i.e. from peaceful to armed struggle against the Soviet Union—Ed.) **was approved both by the German Social-Democracy and the Second International** . . .. He pointed out that . . .. he had participated in a secret consultation with Dan, Dalin and Hilferding . . . at which a decision had been reached to give financial support and organizational aid in the carrying out of the new tactics (i.e. wrecking and sabotage—Editor.)"

What was the purpose of this group of Berlin Russian "Socialists" with Abramovitch at their head for whom Hillquit wants contributions?

Listen to the testimony of Yakubovitch, one of their members:

"From the beginning of 1928, sabotage work entered a new phase. It was carried out on a broader scale and no longer aimed at influencing the government to alter its policy, but in producing counter-revolutionary tendencies among the workers **and preparing the way for counter-revolutionary insurrection.** At the beginning of 1929, sabotage work entered its third phase; it then had as its aim **the preparation of foreign intervention.**"

Sabotage and intervention—out of their own mouths, this is the purpose of Hillquit's "tried and valiant comrades".

* * *

WHAT did these "Socialists" pledge to do? Here is the testimony of Yakubovitch, another colleague of Abramovitch:

"The Menshevik Party undertook to prepare in the towns for the organization of a citizen's guard which might serve as **a weapon for the occupation of the governmental offices** on the outbreak of the counter-revolutionary activities. Besides this, the Menshevik Party was to utilize its foreign centers, and the organization of the Socialist International for the purpose of taking measures for creating a moral and political atmosphere favorable to intervention among the working class, and among the petty bourgeoisie close to the working class in European countries and overseas capitalist countries . . ."

* * *

SUCH is the testimony of Abramovitch's colleagues, Hillquit's "victims of a terroristic dictatorship".

Here we see them, not through the crafty eyes of a Hillquit, greedy for the return of the Soviet oil lands to their "rightful owners", but in the very acts of the most treacherous, most vilely criminal plots to drown in blood the government of the workers in the Soviet Union, to restore the rule of the capitalist class, to restore wage slavery in Russia!

It is for Abramovitch who "with great energy and determination raised the question of sabotage and intervention"—it is for Abramovitch who illegally entered the Soviet Union in 1928 "for the organization of a citizen's guard to serve as a weapon for the occupation of the governmental offices"—who proclaimed that it is necessary to "work for the overthrow of the Soviet power through military intervention"—**it is for this active counter-revolutionary scoundrel that Hillquit's committee of leading American Socialists is now engaged in assisting with contributions solicited from workers!**

These poor "victims of a terroristic dictatorship"! There is not a worker in the world who does not rejoice that these "tried and valiant" colleagues of Hillquit, these sabotagers and wreckers, have been swept out of the Soviet Union as enemies of the working class.

* * *

NOW we come to one of the most important parts of the confessions of the colleagues of Hillquit's "tried and valiant" colleague, Abramovitch.

Where does Abramovitch get his money? And what does he do with it after he gets it? Only in the light of the answers to these questions can the real meaning of Hillquit's committee be judged.

Sher, Abramovitch's right-hand man in the Soviet Union, tells us:

"The financing of the All Union Bureau" was so organised that sums of money were remitted for disorganisation work . . . the whole financing of the 'Bureau' consisted of means for disorganization work . . . All the sums came from abroad . . The source from which the money came was the foreign organization, which (as I was told by Abramovitch and Braunstein), received a considerable amount from circles in sympathy with German Social-Democracy, and the Second International . . ."

And here is the testimony of another member of the Russian "Socialist" group, Finn:

"Gromann informed me that he had met Dan and Abramovitch . . . had received money and instructions from them . . . As to my question as to who was financing Dan and Abramovitch, Gromann replied that it was furnished by German Social-Democracy through the agency of Hilferding . . ."

This was confirmed by Salkind, another member of the group:

"Abramovitch informed me . . . when I met him in Moscow in 1928 . . . that the foreign center was receiving money from foreign Social-Democratic parties . . . All the large Western European parties were taking part in this financing, but the greatest participant was the German Social-Democratic Party which had declared itself ready to finance to a far-reaching extent the party work, and especially the sabotage work of the Russian Socialist Party . . ."

What a glaring spotlight this throws upon the activities of Hillquit's Committee!

This will show the American workers to whom their contributions are going and, how they are being handled.

It was in this way that it was brought out that Abramovitch had illegally entered the Soviet Union in 1928 to arrange for sabotage and intervention.

And the funds which he brought with him, came "from the foreign Social Democratic Parties"!

The funds were collected by just such committees as Hillquit's committee for "relief"!

Listen to what Abramovitch said to his colleagues while he was in Moscow, as reported by several of his arrested colleagues:

"Abramovitch argued that intervention was drawing near, and that it was necessary to force the disorganizational work. He also pointed out that the various groups must be united and begin a more decisive tempo of disorganising activity . . . Abramovitch pointed out that the chief basis of the activities of the Bureau was to be **work for the overthrow of the Soviet power** . . . From this Abramovitch drew the conclusions that it was necessary to begin active **sabotage** in the various branches of Soviet industry . . . The second basis was **military intervention**, declared **Abramovitch** . . . He declared that this estimate of the situation was shared by the Second International and in particular by the leading organs of the German Social Democratic Party . . . Of course, in the future the **Second International would have to maintain their officially negative attitude** on account of several considerations (the opposition of the masses of the workers to intervention), but **fundamentally their attitude on this question was the same** . . ."

And to crown the infamy and treachery of Hillquit's "tried and valiant" comrades, Abramovitch's colleagues, "victims of a terroristic dictatorship of their own homeland", testified that he made financial and organizational connections with Torgprom, a counter-revolutionary group of former **Russian capitalists** in Paris who were also plotting intervention against the Soviet Union.

Such are the activities of the present Russian "Socialist" groups in Paris and Berlin who are pleading to American workers for financial assistance.

* * *

IT is of the greatest significance for the workers that it is those very leaders who are so active in plotting intervention who sabotage the fight of the German workers against Fascism.

The German Socialist leaders who inevitably paved the way for Fascism by urging the workers to support von Hindenburg as President of Germany—they pledged their support of sabotage and intervention.

* * *

IN the "democracy" of Hindenburg, these counter-revolutionary plotters found "political asylum".

Why? Precisely because they and their colleagues were engaged in the dual job of paving the way for Fascism by preventing real struggles against fascism, and plotting at the same time intervention against the Soviet Union. These activities were so dear to the hopes and aims of the capitalist class of Germany.

These Socialist leaders, who offered themselves to Hitler, who supported Hitler's "Peace Speech" in the Reichstag, who proclaimed to the German workers that Hitler has a "moral and legal right to rule"—these "victims of Fascism", are still inciting the workers to counter-revolutionary intervention.

* * *

Attempting to retain their influence over the German workers whom they betrayed, they are again attempting to play the role of "opposition" to Hitler. They still talk of "democracy" that capitalist democracy which led to Fascism.

But in this talk of "democracy against dictatorship "there is concealed a counter-revolutionary purpose. They speak of the "menace of dictatoraship from the East."

In this way in the name of "democracy" they strive to turn the fight of the workers against Fascism into a counter-revolutionary war against the Soviet Union.

The real meaning of this talk of "democracy" is given by the notorious counter-revolutionary utterances of Abramovitch made in Berlin in 1931: **"The old Czarism was not so bad as the Soviet Czarism."**

* * *

THE advent of Hitler intensifies the danger of war against the Soviet Union. It was only recently that Hugenberg, Hitler's delegate to the London Economic Conference called for intervention against the Soviet Union.

Upon this point military intervention, the "victims of the terroristic dictatorship in their own homeland,"—the Social-Democratic leaders, now victims of the Fascist terror they so eagerly assisted—and the Fascist butchers clasp hands in unity.

The persecutor and his victims are one—for intervention against the Soviet Union.

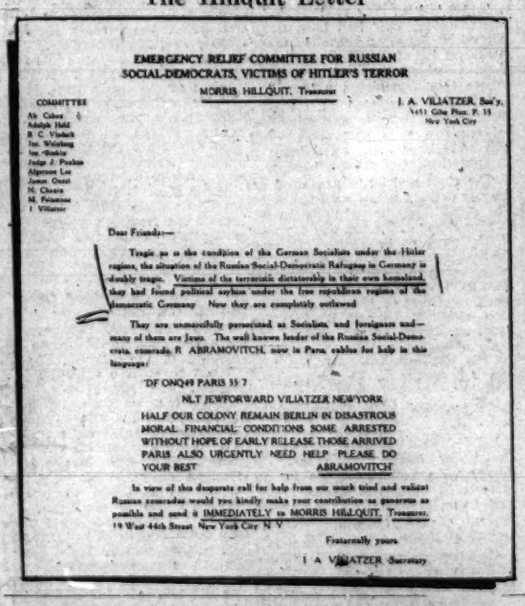
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THE fight against Fascism must continue, Fascist terror rages in Germany. But it is not the Social-Democratic leaders who fight against fascism.

The Social-Democratic leaders, railing at the workers' dictatorship in the Soviet Union in the name of capitalist democracy, plot counter-revolutionary intervention.

Those who plot intervention cannot [illegible]

The Hillquit Letter



EMERGENCY RELIEF COMMITTEE FOR RUSSIAN SOCIAL-DEMOCRATS, VICTIMS OF HITLER'S TERROR

MORRIS HILLQUIT, Treasurer

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James Oneal
N. Chanin
M. Feinman
I. Villamar

J. A. VILIATZER, Sec'y.
1451 Glen Place, P. O. Station
New York City

Dear Friends:—

Tragic as is the condition of the German Socialists under the Hitler regime, the situation of the Russian Social-Democratic Refugees in Germany is doubly tragic. Victims of the terroristic dictatorship in their own homeland, they had found political asylum under the free republican regime of the Democratic Germany. Now they are completely outlawed.

They are unmercifully persecuted as Socialists and foreigners and—many of them are Jews. The well known leader of the Russian Social-Democrats, comrade, R. ABRAMOVITCH, now in Paris, cables for help in this language:

"DF ONQ49 PARIS 35 7
NLT JEWFORWARD VILIATZER NEWYORK
HALF OUR COLONY REMAIN BERLIN IN DISASTROUS MORAL FINANCIAL CONDITIONS SOME ARRESTED WITHOUT HOPE OF EARLY RELEASE THOSE ARRIVED PARIS ALSO URGENTLY NEED HELP PLEASE DO YOUR BEST ABRAMOVITCH"

In view of this desperate call for help from our much tried and valiant Russian comrades would you kindly make your contribution as generous as possible and send it IMMEDIATELY to MORRIS HILLQUIT, Treasurer, 19 West 44th Street New York City N Y

Fraternally yours,
I. A. VILIATZER, Secretary